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### IMPORTANT FROM NEW ORLEANS.

General Butler in Full Possession of the City.

HIS PROCLAMATION TO THE INHABITANTS.

All Peaceable Citizens to be Protected in Person and Property.

Arrest of the Mayer and Aldermen for Refusing to Take the Oath of Allegiance.

General Butler's Movements Previous to the Occupation of the City.

THE PLAN TO STORM FORT ST. PHILIP.

WHY THE FORTS SURRENDERED.

Sketches of the Maval Heroes of New Orleans.

Details of the Evacuation of Fort Livingston.

Interesting Letter from the Varuna's Engineer,

Farther Rebel Accounts from New Orleans.

Governor Moore and the Military Leaders Charged with Cowardice.

Protest of the French Naval Commander,

What Jacob Barker Says of the Financial Crisis.

phis Avalanche of the 6th inst. says of affair n New Orleans that Mayor Monroe and all the Aldermen sted for refusing to take the oath of allegimoe to the United States and sent to prison. Great dis ress prevails in the city. Food of all kinds is extremely se. Flour is not to be had at any price. More of the on ferce is yet to be landed, and the river is full of Inion gunboate, mortar boats and transports.

The Avalanche of the 7th inst. says:—We have advices

rleans up to Saturday, eleven A. M. General or has taken the St. Charles Hotel for his header The Evans House, on Poydras street, has been was taken possession of on Saturday morning. The fede of the Jackson and Jefferson railroads. Four gu nd one transport started for Baton Rouge on

ral Union regiments have been landed at New Or-All the newspapers in New Orleans are still pub to examine all matter, and exclude whatever may nical to the Union cause.

mation from General Butler was handed in to newspaper effices at New Orleans; but they re-Delta office who took possession of it. Northern printers en sent for, and the proclamation set up and ion of the 2d inst.

# PROCLAMATION OF GENERAL BUTLER.

NEW ORLEANS, May 1, 1862 The city of New Orleans and its envirous, with all its theorem and exterior defences, having surrendered to ing now in the occupation of the forces of the States, who have come to restore order, maintain tranquility and enforce peace and quiet, the laws and constitution of the United the Major General Commanding hereby pro object and purposes of the govern ment of the United States in thus taking possession of New Orleans and the State of Lottisiana, and the rules and regulations by which the laws of the United State will be for the present, and during the state of war, en forced and maintained, for the plain gut lance of all good citizens of the United States, as well as others who may have heretofore been in rebellion against their authority Thrice before has the city of New Orleans been rescore from the hands of a foreign government, and still more arms of the United States. It has of late been under th military centrol of the rebet forces, and at each time, h the judgment of the commanders of the military forces holding it, it has been found necessary to preserve order and maintain quiet by an administration of martial law. Even during the interim from its evacuation by the rebe soldiers and its actual possession by the soldiers of the United States, the civil authorities have found it necessurv to call for the intervention of an armed body know as the European Legion to preserve the public tranquillity. The Commanding General, therefore, will cause the city to be guarded, until the restoration of the United State persons in arms against the United States are required to for themselves, with their arms, equipments and one of war. The body known as the European Legion, not being understood to be in arms against the tes, but organized to protect the lives and property of the citizens, are invited to still co-operate with the forces of the United States to that end, and, so ting, will not be included in the terms of this order but will report to these headquarters. All ensigns flags, devices, tending to uphold any authority what ever, save the flags of the United States and those of foreign consulates, must not be exhibited, but sur States, must be treated with the utdeference and respect by all persons,
pain of severe punishment. Alt persons well disposed towards the government of the United States, who shall resew the cath of allegiance, will reperty from the army of the United States, and the viola ion of soon safeguard will be punishable with death All persons still holding allegiance to the Confederate States will be deemed robels against the government the United States, and regarded and treated as enemies giance to their respective governments, and not having made oath of allegiance to the government of the erate States, will be protected in their persons and property, as heretofore, under the laws of the United States. All persons who may have heretofore given adherence to the supposed government of the Con federate States, or been in their service, who shall lay down or deliver up their srms, return to peaceful occusations, and preserve quiet and order, holding no fur-sher correspondence nor giving aid and comfort to one person or property, except so far under the orders of the Commending General as the exigencies of the public eerwice may render necessary. Keepers of all public pro

porty, whether State, national or Confederate, such as

collections of art, libraries and museums, as well as all

public buildings, all munitions of war and armed vessels

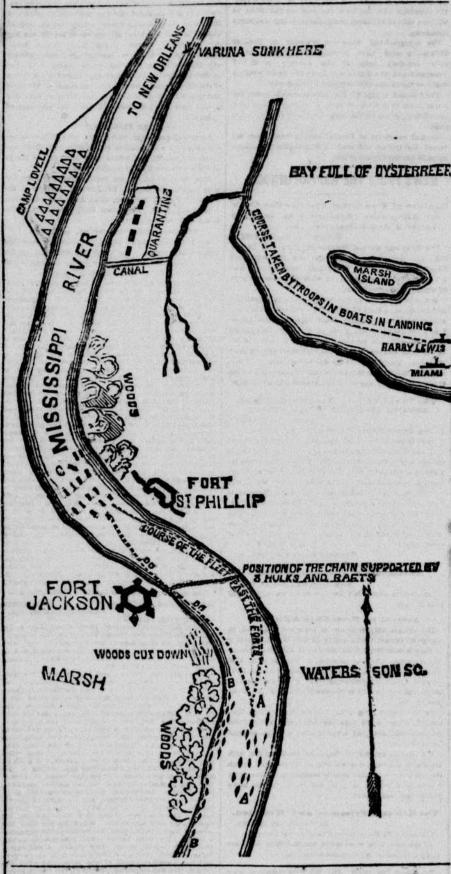
will at once make full returns thereof to these cone

Will report to these headquarters their kind and

All manufecturors of arms and munitions of

## MEM THE VICTORY AT

River Plan of the Scene of the Naval Victory on the Morning of April 24, 1862.



4-Position of the fleet during the bombardment. on of bomb flotilla, which during the engageent ranged in distances from 3,010 yards to 4,100 yards CC-Rebel flotille, assisted by fron-olad battery, the

ever kind will be held inviolate, subject only to the laws of the United States. All the inhabitants are enjoined to pursue their usual avocations. All shops and places of amusement are to be kept open in the accustomed manreligious houses, as in times of profound peace. Keepers their names and numbers to the office of the Provosi Marshal, and they will then receive a license, and be in their respective places. Sufficient force will be kept in the city to preserve order and maintain the laws. The killing of American soldiers by any disorderly person or mob is simply assassination and mur-der, and not war, and will be so regarded and punished. The owner of any house in which such murder shall be committed will be held responsible therefor, and the house be liable to be destroyed by the military authority. All disorders, disces of the peace, and crimes of an aggravated na ture, interfering with the forces or laws of the United States, will be referred to a military court for trial and punishment. Other misdemeaners will be subject to the municipal authority, if it desires to act. Civil causes between party and party will be re-ferred to the ordinary tribunals. The levy and collection of taxes, save those imposed by the laws of the United States, are suppressed, except those for keeping in repair and lighting the streets and for sanitary purposes. These are to be collected in the usual manner. The circulation of Confederate bonds, evidences saued by the Confederate States, or scrip, or any trade in the same, is forbidden. It has been represented to the unanding General by the civil authorities that these Confederate notes, in the form of bank notes, in a great measure, are the only substitutes for money which the people have been allowed to have, and that great distress rould ensue among the poorer classes if the circulatio such notes should be suppressed. Such circulation therefore, will be permitted so long as any one will be in No publication of newspapers, pamphists or handbille United States within this department, reflecting in any way upon the United States, intending in any way to will be permitted, and all articles on war news, editorial comments, or correspon making comments upon the movements of the armies of the United States, must be submitted to the purpose from these headquarters. The transmission of all communications by telegraph will be under the charge

of an officer from these headquarters.

The armies of the United States came here not to de stroy, but to restore order out of chaos, to uphold the government and the laws in the place of the "pas sage" of men. To this end, therefore, the ef forts of all well disposed are invited, to have every species of dworder quelled, and if any soldier of the United States should so far forget his duty or his flag as to commit outrage upon any person or property, the Commanding General requests his name to be instantly sported to the Provest goard, so that he may be put abed and his wrongfut act redressed. The municipa outbority, so far as the police of the city and orimes are concerned, to extend as before indicated, is herestreets, either by day or night, tend to dinaster, and are forbidden. The various companies composing the Fire Department of New Orleans will be permisted to retain their organizations, and ere to report to the Provok Marshal, so that they may be known and not interfered with in their duties. And, finally, it may be sufficien to aid, without further enumeration, that all the require ments of martial law will be imposed so long as, in the indgment of the United States aethorities, it may be necessary; and while it is desired by these authorities to exercise this g vernment midly, and after the usages of the past it must not be supposed that it will not be rigorously and firmly administered as the occasion calls

Gao & Strong . V V G. Cortol of Store

OPERATIONS BEFORE THE OCCUPATION.

It was not until the squadron under Flag Officer Farra gut had passed the forts that General Butler saw his ophis troops around into the bay in the rea by Capt. J. F. Conant, of the Thirty-first Massa chusetts battery. The bay had also been carefully sound the United States steamer Sachem, and more particu larly by Mr. R. E. Haiter, C. S., flagship Hartford.

PROGRESS OF GENERAL BUILDR.
On the 25th General Butler had got into the bay with the transport Mississippi, containing the Twenty-sixth and Thirty-first Massachusetts regiments, Brown's com pany of sappers and miners, from the Thirtieth Massach setts regiment, and the Sixth Massachusetts battery Captains Everett and Conant were despatched up the river to Commodore Farragut, announcing Gen. Butler's readiness to operate in rear of the forts. They proceeded to a narrow, straight canal, some trille and a half in length, to the rear of the Quarantine buildings, from which point they expected to proceed up by means of bay our discovered on a previous expedition; but they met on their way Lieutenant Boggs, of the Varuna, who was on his way to General Butler with despatches from the Com modore. Comparing notes, they returned, each to the place he started from.

On the 26th the Miami and Lowis arrived in the bay with fifteen launches, and the Miami took five hundred troops from the Twenty-sixth Massichusetts regiment with Colonel E. F. Jones, and steamed toward the shore which was approachable within about three miles. Sh came to anchor as that distance from the shore, and on Sanday morning, the 27th, the first detachment of troops that have yet, during the war, set foot on Louisiana so above the passes, set forth upon their errand. They were accompanied by their Colonel and Lieutenant row some six or eight miles along the indentations of the coast and through one or two bayous, to the mouth of a long and narrow canal out in a direct line from the Quarantine buildings to the bay, dug for the use of fishermen and others. This narrow passage is not wide enough to pull through, and the current runs mon to leave the boats and "track" them for about a mile and a half, wading to the waist in many places in some 300 of the men were got to the Quarantine in the Course of the afternoon, finding it already in the possession of the navy.

The rebel flogs were still flying from the forts; but there was little life to be seen in them, and the only signs of the enemy to be seen were "the stars and bare" idly hanging to the flagstaffs, while the small red flag they like to show, as typical of their being prepared on all oc casions and under all circumstances to fight to the last the Matangas had towed the Great Republic around to the bay, and the Ninth Connecticut, Fourth Wisconsin, Sixth Michigan and Twenty first Indiana regiments, to gether with the Second Vermont battery, were ready to

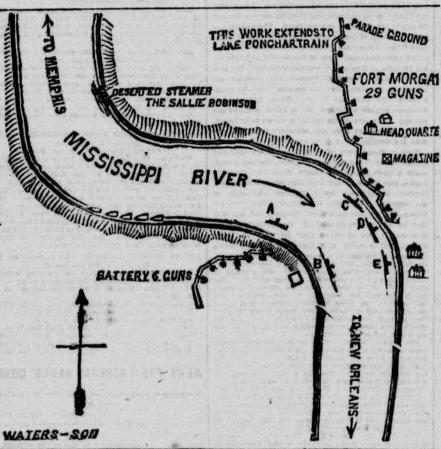
On the 28th, in pursuance of orders left by Gee. Butler, who had gone ashere on the pravious evening, some five hundred men from Gen. Williams' brigade, accompanied by the General himself, were placed on the Miami, and ed the previous day. It was Gen. Butler's intention to land several thousand men, and attempt to take Fort St. Philip by storm; but this was rendered quanabout by Year of the forces they tax landing alone They had leat nearly all their confidence when the fiest so successfully passed them, and now they felt themselves to be in a trap from which there was no apparent escape. At midnight on the 27th, some 300 of the garrison at Fort Jackson revoited, actually braining a loaded gun upon the interior of the fort and

Chalmette Batteries Silenced Friday Noon, April The 25, 1862,



# REEEL DEFENCES ABOVE NEW ORLEANS.

Works Built to Repel the Advance of Foote's Flotilla and the Union Army, Nine Miles Above New Orleans.



A-Oneldn. B-Richmond. C-Hartford

REFERENCES.

hreatening to slay their officers if they were not allowed seeing his case was a desperate one, thought discretion to be the better part for him, and let them go, when they marched out and up the river with their arms, and wer made prisoners when opposite Quarantine by our troops

The following extracts from, the consolidated morning sports kept in the fert for the month of April show in orief the events of the week as they saw them. It appears from the same report that there were in the fort furing the slege six hundred and ninety odd souls:-

April 5—A gunboat and steam alcop-of-war appeared sight from Fort Jackson, and were fired at, April 11—One private enlisted in company of sap-ers and miners. Company of St. Marya cannoniers ar-

pers and miners. Company of St. Marya cannoniers arrived yesterday.

April 13.—Seven vessels came up to the Point of Woods.
One of them fired a number of shots at the forts and vessels, and two gunboats opened fire upon the forts.

April 18.—Two mortar bonts opened fire with great precision, and fired nine shots.

April 18.—Naval engagement, bombardment of Forts Jackson and St. Philip commenced, a mortar boat and several gunboats opened fire at quarter to nine o'clock A.M.; shelling continued until half-past six P. M.—one killed, four wounded.

April 19.—Shelling commenced at half-past six A.M.,

April 20-Shelling continued without intermission om inst night.

April 21—Fire from' mortar vessels and gunboats con

tinned uninterruptedly.

April 22 and 23—Shelling continued.

April 24—At half-past three A. M. four sloops-of-war and a number of gunboats made a dash to pass the forts. Some were disabled and sunk or driven back. Eleven or twelve succeeded in passing.

April 25—One private, of the Allan Guard, died this

April 26—One private missing in Company D. Five entederate gunboats reported lying near Quarantine, Confederate guideats reported lying near Quarantine, flying flags of trues.

April 27—Atticoles at night the majority of the porrison at Part Jackson desired.

On the 26th the McRae had been allowed to proceed o New Orleans with a fing of truce, bearing the rischers, and she returned the next day with letters to he officers and garrison, which may possibly have had mething to do with the final surrender. At all events. the rebel flag was hauled down on the morning of the 28th, and negotiations for a surrender commenced. Commodore Farraget had sent instructions to Captain Porter and not to either branch of the naval service. The sor render was demanded, and made, bowever, to the moror fleet. While negotintions were pending, the Louisians lying at the time beside the Harriet Lane, the latter Charles McIntosh, second in command (both formerly of the United States Navy), on board, was blown up by their order, and to the great danger of the Harriet Lane, and centrary to all rules of warfare. Both the offenders are held close prisoners.

Col. A. F. Jones, of the Twenty-sixth Massachusette re. iment, being left in command at the forts, General Butor proceeded to New Orleans with what troops could be spared from those first landed, followed quickly by the balance of his forces in and about the river. On the 28th he landed a portion of his men at Algiers, opposite

the city, Gen. Lovell having marched his forces out or the 25th, and himself taken the cars to join Beauregard

General Botler visited the fort on the 28th, in company with Captain Porter, and expressed himself confident of his ability to have taken it in two days' time. He seemed somewhat chagrined that, after his preparations of se many months for this expedition, all the fighting and all the glory should fall, thus far, to the novy. On the other hand, Captain Porter was correspond ingly elated, remarking that this was a happy day for him. Now, the morter fleet have certainly worked very hard and faithfully. For six days and fir nights they kept up an almost continuous fire, many being constantly kept awake by the reports their heavy mortars; and for this they should and will have full credit. The forte were taken virtually, when New Orleans was overpowered, is being then merely a question of days as to when they would surrender. The appearance of General Butler ! taken place, and their submission was made after the mortar fictilla had mainly left the river. We endeavor to make these facts clear, that the public may understar and appreciate the true condition of the matter Renshaw, of the Westfield, was put in command of For Jackson, which was found in a somewhat confused but still very strong condition. Water had been let into the three ditches which surround the inner and outer works the citadel was a complete ruin; but beyond this little or no damage of any amount had been done by the eighteen hundred or two thousand shells that had been own into the fort by the mortar schooners. Mos the shell thrown went over the entire works side hardly any were "of any account," as the con solidated morning reports, found in the fort, show There is no doubt that—the canomates being in working order, although two feet deep in water, and an uncom all in position—the place might have held out all summer but for the dash past it of our feet, and the landing of General Butler's force in the rear, which latter event was the moving cause of the surrender. From below we never could have taken the works in the world; but the Yankoe pluck that carried us past them put them in our

At the Quarantine I conversed with a large number prisoners, deserters from the forts. They were a fine ooking, stardy set of men, worthy residents of the lower river banks. Their clothing was somewhat vari ous, nearly all wearing shirts of a coarse material and solored in large and very glaring plaids. They were incolored in detail tellows, rather shove than below the ordinary run of privates, and seemed quite willing to come back again to the old government. Several told me that there was not a private in either fort that would not cheerfully take the oath of allegiance, and keep it after it was taken.

Our Maps of New Orleans and Its De-We give this morning full and accurate maps of the

forts and bet'erles on the Mississippi river, from the forts to nine miles above the city. They show the roug taken by each division of yeasels while passing the forts and where General Butler boated his troops through the bayous and canals in the rear of Fort St. Philip. In the map of the Chaimette batteries below the city will be found the location of the principal public buildings, the navy yard at Algiers and the place where the great rau Mississippi was built, and, in fact, every point of in terest in the approach to the Crescent City.

The works and raft above New Orleans are also faith fully delineated, and will give our readers an accurate birdseye view of the ground over which the vie fleet have now raise! the good " old fing." The notes reference will be found full and comprehensive.

EVENUATION OF FORT LIVINGSTON.
YNOPSIS OF THE REPORT OF ACTING MASTER L.
W. PENNINGTON, COMMANDING UNITED STATES
SCHOONER HENRY JAMES, OF FORTER'S MORTAL

25, finding there the United States schooners Kittath sy and Geo. W. Mangham. The schooner Orvetta sist came up afterwards. Acting Master Pennington was in formed that the rebels in the fort hoisted the secession fing every Sunday, and on that day only. On the 250 a flag of truce was discovered on the fort, and Acting Mas-ter Pennington proceeded thereto in his first cutter, t the shore a few minutes in a lyance, hoisted the America flag on the ramparts of the fort. Six men, four women and five children, nearly all of them residents of the illand, were present. From one of the women, whose hneband was among the troops that had occupied the fort, much information was obtained. She stated that the fort was in charge of Colonel Theorete and three hips dred and thirty soldiers in all, chiefly French and Italians; that they were poorly clad, with but little to ent. Fort Livingston is about eight unless from New Orleans by water. The Bee, which carried the groops from the fort, was still up the bay, out of reach of the vessels. This steamer was partly owned by the planters on the mainland, part of whom are Union men, as also are most of the people on the opposit, side. The Temple, a small battery above Fort Livings. ton, was also evacuated, only two guns of small size having been left. At Fort Livingston there were found eleven 32-pounders complete, three 12-pounder howis zers, two 24-pounders, one eight-inch columbiad, new and painted red, one 80-pound rifled cannon, three spare field carriages, 1,000 32 pound shot, seventy conical shotis, and other articles of minor importance.

with abundance of furniture and a large quantity of pa per, which they left behind. The fort is in good order and the ordnance, &c., in good condition. It was left is charge of Acting Master Harrison, United States Navy whose boat was the first to reach it. Colonel Theour fort and get fire to it, and also fired a brig loaded with tton, ready to attempt to run out. One of the first previously known, and who was one of the number found at the fort, was to present him with eighty dollars is Confederate notes, which he stated was his six months

Letter from Assistant Engineer Harris, of the Varuna.

The following letter is from one of the officers of the aruna, whose noble career was ended gloriously on the

United States Stramer Persacola, April 27, 1862.

Dear Brother—We hoisted enchor in line of battle rith the steamers Cayuga, Pensacola, Oneida, Mississipel, Varuna, and three whose names I do not remember, elonging to the second division—the second division aking the east side of the river, and the first (to which

abled colldition, our guns were too heavy for them; they rall their vessel on shore and set fire to her. One of the river boats tried to board us, but was driven off with fearful logs. Our good ship went down with her flag flying and the crew theoring. The last gun wall flag as the water was covering bor deck. Nothing was saved only what we had on our backs. The wounded were taken care of; but the dead went down with the ship on whose decks they fell.

decks they fell.

The officers and men all units in the loudest praise our gallant captain. He is worthy in every respect to the receipient of high honors, and have a place in histobeside his gallant uncle, Captain Lawrence. "Don't gi up the ship." Your affectionate brother, he ship." Your affectionate brother, GEO. L. HARRIS, Assistant Engineer, late of U. S. Steamer Varu

Sketches of the Officers of the New Or

lenns Fleet. Fing Officer David G. Farragut, who so gallantly distinguished himself in the attack on New Orleans, was born in Tennessee, and was appointed from that State. He entered the naval service December 17, 1810, and consequently has been in it for fifty-two years. He en-

consequently has seen in a for his two years. He saw tered when only nine years of age, so that he is now sixty-one years of age; but any one not knowing his age could not well be persuaded that he is over forty.\* eight. Always cheerful and affable, he was highly espected. A man of great energy and forest none better suited to command an expedition of so bole great a victory. Flag Officer Farragut was in the Essen with Commodore Porter in the memorable engagement between that thip and two British sloops—Phonbe and Cherub—off Valparaiso. Although young, in fact a mere child, he distinguished himself en that occasion and narrowly escaped with his life. His last command previous to assuming the duties of Flag Officer was in the Brookyn. His total sea service is about twenty years; shore

duty, thirteen years; unemployed, thirteen years.

No man at the present hour is so highly praised for the successful accomplishment of a duty with which he was charged. Full of hope and of the means of carrying ove him and will follow whorever he will lead, knowin that his career is on to victory.

leading the second or van division, and late in command of the frigate Colorado, galiantly distinguished Simeel in the passing of the forts and the capture of New Or leans. He is a native of New York, and was appointe from that State, entering the service on the 1st of Jan. uary, 1819. For forty four years he has uphold the Stars and Stripes in the regular service, and hanied down, or a east captured, the first Confederate flag in the engagement. We refer to the regimental flag of the Chalmette regiment, at Camp Lovell. Captain Pailey is a naval naval warfara. Socially he is one of Nature's noble men-a joy to there whose pleasant lot it is to be assous bearer of despatches and for medical treatment, Quite a number of the men and guns of the Colorade, the vessel he had the honor to command, participated in the engagement; but, strange to say, none of them were injured by the enemy's fire. His officers and crew were

very serry to see their good captain leave them. All wished him God speed.

Third in rank comes Captain Henry W. Morris, commanding the Pensacola. Captain Morris is also a New Yorker, and entered the naval service on the 21st of August, 1819. His life has been one of great activity. and much credit is due him for the successful manner in which he brought his ship past the Potomac batteries last winter. Captain Morris shows his years more than any of the captains on the station; but, though bearing that mark, he is active, thoughtful and prudent. He fought his ship nobiy and elicited the warmest encomi uma for the rapidity with which his gues were handled Capt. T. T. Craven, commanding the Brooklyn, ranks fourth. Born in the District of Columbia, but appointed